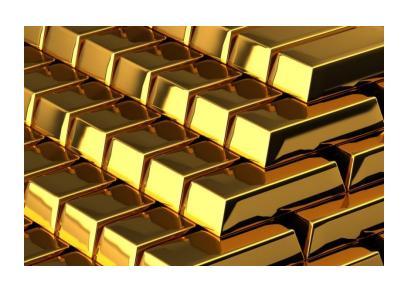
CREDIT CARDS, COLLECTIONS AND JUDGMENT ENFORCEMENT



PAY NOW, OR PAY LATER?

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure



CREDIT CARD ACCOUNTABILITY RESPONSIBILITY AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 2009

Majority Effective February 22, 2010

- Credit Company Must Tell Customers:
 - When they plan to increase rates or fees & provide 45 day notice
 - They have an option to cancel before fee increase takes effect
 - Company may close account and increase monthly payment
 - 5 years to pay



- No notice: Variable interest rate tied to index and index increases. Introductory rate expires. Workout agreement and have not made payments
- How long it will take to pay off balance.

- No interest rate increase for the first year. Except: tied to index, introductory rate, 60 days late or you have a workout agreement.
- Increased rate only apply to new charges.
- Restrictions on over the limit transactions.
 - Inform credit company that you want to allow over limit, if you don't, you will be turned down.
 - If over limit not authorized and company allows you to go over, you cannot be charged over limit fees.
 - Opt in, only charged once per billing cycle.

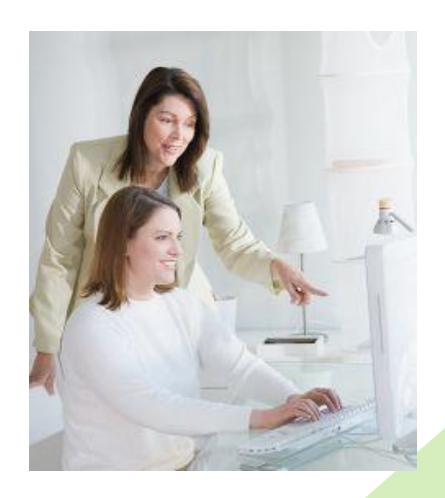
- Caps on high fee cards.
 Fees (annual/application)
 cannot total more than
 25% of the initial credit
 limit. Does not apply to
 penalty fees.
- Protection for underage consumers. Under 21, show that you are able to make payments, or you need a cosigner to open a credit card account.



Changes To Billing and Payments:

- Mail or deliver bill 21 days before payment is due.
- Same date each month for due date.
- Cut off cannot be before 5:00 p.m.
- If cutoff falls on a weekend, it goes to the next business day.
- Payments in excess of minimum directed to highest interest balances. Except for deferred interest plan.

- No two cycle billing.
 Interest charges only on balance current billing cycle.
- Interested in more information? Go to: banking.senate.gov, www.whitehouse.gov or federalreserve.gov.



COLLECTIONS

• DEBTS

- Secured
- Unsecured
- Consumer
- Commercial



• FOCUS

Unsecured ConsumerDebt

Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 USC § 1692)

COMMUNICATIONS:

- Not at inconvenient time or place
 - An unusual time or place the collector knows, or should know, is inconvenient for consumer. From 9:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. is presumed inconvenient.
 - Sunday is not, unless collector knows.
 - No communication if consumer has attorney, but collector must know.
 - Cannot call work if collector knows, or should know, the employer prohibits employees from receiving such communications.
 - Cannot communicate with third parties.

PROHIBITION ON HARASSMENT & ABUSE:

- Generally prohibits debt collectors from harassing, oppressing or abusing any person to collect a consumer debt.
- No threats or use of violence or criminal means.
- No obscene or abusive language.
- No publishing a deadbeat list
- No advertising a debt for sale



TELEPHONE CALLS:

- May not continuously or repeatedly telephone (or ring) with the intent to annoy, harass or abuse.
- Must provide meaningful disclosure of identity.

- Cannot use any false, deceptive or misleading representations to collect debt or information about debtor.
- Cannot threaten unintended or unlawful action.
- Communicate in writing that you refuse to pay debt and want further communication to cease, you must be left alone.

• Any person who violates may be sued for actual and/or statutory damages, costs and attorney's fees.

 California has own statute, for comparisons with federal law see:

http://www.dca.ca.gov/publications/legal_guides/dc_2.pdf

REPOSSESSION

- A secured creditor generally has the right to peacefully repossess the secured property.
- Cars written notice must be provided to sell or dispose and give debtors the right to redeem the vehicle. Subject to a deficiency judgment. See Rees-Levering Motor Vehicle Sales & Finance Act, CA Civil Code § 2981.



- Judgment allows a party to use the power of the state to collect a debt
- How To Obtain A Judgment:
 - Complaint must be served
 - Defendant has 30 days to answer
 - Notice of Case Assignment will also be served,
 generally two dates OSC re Service and OSC re
 Status of Default Judgment

• DO NOTHING:

- A default can be entered against the defendant,
 which means he/she cannot contest the complaint
- The plaintiff can then seek a default judgment
- Generally there is no hearing, it is all paperwork submitted to the court
- Defendant is liable for the amount prayed for,
 interest, costs and potentially attorney's fees

Answer

- Generally deny or admit with exceptions
- Assert affirmative defenses. Cannot afford to pay debt back is not a defense.
- The debt may have been sold, answering that defendant did not borrow money from plaintiff may not be sufficient
- If no denial or defenses, plaintiff may be entitled to a judgment on the pleadings.

- Plaintiff can file a motion for summary judgment
- Trial
- If decision of court or verdict is in favor of plaintiff, may obtain judgment for amount awarded plus interest. May include costsfiling fee, service of process fee and attorney's fees

• ENFORCEMENT:

- Lien on real property
- Lien on personal property
- Writ of execution- property taken and sold to satisfy judgment or can be collected (checks, currency, notes, etc.)
- Wage garnishment- compel employer to withhold portion of pay to levying officer. 75% of debtor's earnings are automatically exempt

- Exemptions From Judgments:
 - Real property homestead
 - Wage garnishment- request hearing before a judge to reduce or eliminate amount taken by levying officer
- Best to speak to an attorney

Service Member Civil Relief Act 50 USC § 501

- If a person is serving in the military, may be entitled to a temporary stay of proceedings.
- Contact JAG office to determine if eligible.



CONCLUSION

- Ignorance is not bliss.
- Doing nothing does not mean that nothing will happen.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- California Practice Guide, Enforcing Judgments and Debts by Judge Alan M. Ahart and Barry S. Michaelson. Published by The Rutter Group.
- What The New Credit Card Law Means For You by Connie Prater. Creditcards.com

